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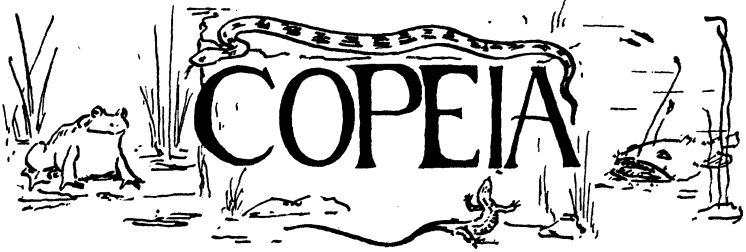
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*Published by the contributors to advance the Science of cold-blooded vertebrates.*

## EFFECT OF THUNDER ON FISHES

On July 9 and 31, 1913, when collecting with seines in the bight of Cape Lookout, North Carolina, immediately following two violent electrical storms, I found fishes unusually scarce. The precipitation had been heavy on both these occasions, but I have in the past noticed scarcity of fish following thunder accompanied by little or no rainfall, and believe that vibration of the ground caused by heavy thunder drives them into deeper water.

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## NOTES ON LEOPARD LIZARDS

Very little has been published on the habits of the Leopard Lizard (*Crotaphytus wislizenii*), although it is common in many parts of the Southwest.

There seems to be considerable variation in the color and pattern, depending on the sort of country in which they are found. Those living in a region of dark volcanic rocks have a darker pattern than those found in the red sandy desert. The Leopard Lizards which I observed last summer were of the latter type, and were chiefly seen

at Tuba, in the Painted Desert, Arizona. The general color of these lizards was light in tone, the ground color was pale buff and the spots of a soft rich brown which blended at the edges. The females were slightly larger than the males and invariably had a series of brilliant orange-red bars along the sides of the body and tail and along the under side of the tail. None of the males which I examined had any red color. The under sides of both sexes are pure white.

These lizards were feeding largely upon cicadas during the month of June. An examination of their stomachs showed this. On one occasion I saw a Leopard Lizard leap over two feet up and catch a cicada which was singing in a low greasewood bush.

Leopard Lizards probably lay their eggs during July, although I was unable to make any observations on their breeding habits. During the month of June I saw many adults but no young, while in August and September I saw no adults but quite a few young lizards, evidently of that year's brood. The young were about five inches in length and were slightly darker than the adults.

Errata.—In Number 1 of "Copeia," page 2, *Crotaphytes collaris* should read *Crotaphytes baileyi*.

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New York, N. Y.

## FURTHER NOTES ON THE SALIENTIA OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

The two species of "Leopard frog," *Rana pipiens*, Schreb., and *R. sphenocephala*, Cope, are the commonest frogs hereabout. Both species can be found everywhere, from February to November. The breeding season is not restricted to a few